

then abandoned by him for the preferred *Osmorhiza*, was for years applied to the western Sequoias, and it is now in popular usage and maintained by at least one professed follower of the law of priority for a Californian palm. The name was not used for the umbelliferous genus by any author besides its originator (and not even by him!) within fifty years of its original publication, but in the meantime the name *Osmorhiza* was taken up not only by Rafinesque but by other authors. The retention then of the name *Osmorhiza* for the genus is in accordance with the definition of the Berlin rule, which is now being recognized by conservative botanists as the most rational law by which to gain uniformity in the selection of generic names. The plant of the Rocky Mountains which has now been discovered in southern Labrador should be known then as *Osmorhiza obtusa* (*Washingtonia obtusa*, Coulter & Rose), and it should be watched for with some confidence in northern New England and adjacent Canada.

AN EXTENSION OF RANGE FOR THE TYPICAL LYCOPODIUM COMPLANATUM.—It was pointed out several months ago¹ that the plant which has long passed as *Lycopodium complanatum* in America is really not that species as it is understood by European botanists, and the European and American forms were forthwith described and the ranges of both, in this country, appended. The true *L. complanatum*, L. was cited as occurring as far south as Island Falls, Aroostook Co., Maine. In the writer's herbarium, however, there are five specimens collected on Pleasant Pond Mountain, Carratunk Plantation, Somerset Co.,—more than 100 miles southwest of Island Falls. The Carratunk specimens show five good strobiles and as many more old ones. The peduncles range from 2.5 to 4 cm. long and the strobiles from 1.5 to 2 cm.; these are, in all cases, solitary. The undivided terminal branchlets are slightly more than 2 mm. wide but are not so long as in the specimens mentioned by Mr. Fernald (l. c.) who, by the way, recently called the writer's attention to the fact that the Pleasant Pond Mountain specimens represented an extension of range.—J. FRANKLIN COLLINS, Providence, R. I.

¹ RHODORA, 3 : 280.